arsist in nursing the patients.

The firing of cannon in the streets had been discontinued on account of its bad effects on the sick, but the burning of tar was continued.

termerly of New-10ra,
wife, and son Charles, of Boston.
BALTIMORE Ang. 28, 1853. fermerly of New-York : Theodore L. Crafts, S. S. Daty,

Among the deaths reported is that of S. Bertholf, brother-in law of Major Westervelt, of New York.

O. L. Dabhelstein, the Mexican Consul at New Orleans,

The interments were one hundred and eighty-five, of which one hundred and fifty-pine were caused by yellow

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Seturday, Aug. 27, 1951.

The cross examination of Charles Cook, formerly Canal Commissioner, and member of the Letting Board, was concluded this morning. His testimony agrees, in almost every particular, with that of Mr. Follett also a member of the Board. He testified that there were rumors of an intention on the part of the Board, to allot the work to one political party—the Whig party—they having a majority of the Board. It was, however, finally agreed to divide up the work between the two parties as nearly as possible, and thus subserve the interests of the State. He swore positively that the Board, or at least so far as he know, did not intend either to violate the law, or to let the work otherwise than to the advantage of the State. He said there was but one dissenting voice in the Letting Board as to the Canal Board having authority to fix the price to govern the Letting Board. authority to fix the price to govern the Letting Board. Their duty was discharged when they pointed out the form and manner.

Mr. Hanwoon, a contractor, was put on the assau examined more particularly with regard to the fact whether there were any given quantities of hard-pan or quicks and in the proposals. He said there were none, and that his bids were out in higher, so as to reach the contractor of the material should be meet with extra expense of such material, should be meet w

to the West Troy dock. It appears that witness had made proposals to take this job and execute it at a much less cost than it was done for. His examination was not concluded, when the Court adjourned to Manday moraing at 11 o'clock.

> WASHINGTON NEWS. An Important Army Order.

As Important Army Order.

Was Department, Adultant General's Office, 1
The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published to the Army:

"V hen the proceedings of a General Court Martial have been duly confirmed by 'the officer ordering the Court or "the officer commanding the treops for the time being,' as provided in the 65th Article of War, the power to particular or to thingale any punishment ordered by such Court, is vested in the same authority under the 87th Article of War, and in the President of the United States under the Court, in vested in the same authority under the 87th Article of War, and in the President of the United States under the Court, in vested in the same authority no the proceedings, may prokable the execution of the sentence when in his judgment it is void upon the face of the proceedings, or when he sees a fit case for executive elemency. But such military commander is not invested by law with power to annul or pardon the sentence. As a legal judgment it so stands till vacated in due course of law. In such cases, therefore, when the superior military commander sees fit to interpose, the record with his order prohibiting the execution, should be transmitted forthwith, through the proper channel, to the War Department, for the final caders of the President.

"The proper administration of justice in an Army is estential to its discipline and good government. It is therefore not only within the authority, but it is the duty of every commander, attentively to inspect and supervise the proceedings of Courts Martial within his command. The object of this order is to indicate the legal remedy against the cross which such courts and the officers executing their entered in the courts and the officers executing their entered in the fitting that the cross which such courts and the officers executing their entered in the fitting that the cross which such courts and the officers executing their entered in the fitting that the cross which such courts and the officers exe

theirs-enterces might otherwise compil.

By order,

S. Coorre, Adjutant General.

William J. Burrs, formerly connected with the Census Department at Washington, has received an eligible appointment in the Sanina-onian Institute. Mr. Riness is a young men of great industry and rare business taked.

Business in the Pension Burrau.—The employes of the Pension Burrau are as busy as beavers. During the week ending to day, ten of the clerks there were engaged on bounty land cases which had been suspended for want of prest, two thousand of which were examined, and four hundred and forty six were allowed. In the course of this week, one hundred certainstes were allowed in pension cases of Revolutionary widows who married after rices, and came under the pension system torough the set of February 3, 1833. Under this act sixteen hundred claims have allowed been allowed; five hundred rare suspended for want of sufficient proof, and three hundred more are on file for examination. When the law passed many insisted that not more than three hundred such claims would be presented in all. Mr. Cole, (Chief Clerk) who, by appointment of the President, is setting as Commissioner of indersus, is of opinion that by the first of December the business of the office will be so brought up as that thereafter any new case can be taken on in a week after it is filed. Six months ago the revolu-

say, 1818, when the raince tracky of the went the two countries. Therefore, those persons we misted into the Army of the United States subsequent that date, are not counted to Bounty Land. [Wash News Shirs of War about to be first in Commission.—We set that the Secretary of the Navy has very recently diverted these in charge of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to it out the sloops of war Dale and St. Louis, for sea, as soon a possible.

[Washington News.]

This MUDDER AT POSTSMOUTH —A SHOCKING MARGE as committed in Postsmouth, Dauphin county, on Sun any night, which, so far as we have able to learn, was persured through the instrumentality of the lique tradite here are several reports in circulation concerning the in of the herrible tragedy, but we take the following. attendars from The Harrisburgh Borough Item as the est reliable. It appears that on Sanday afternoon Nacantel Collier and John Poorman had a quarrel, which as con promised by Poorman making some concessions hen the two west to a tavern and got drunk. Poorman when the two wert to a tavern and got drunk. Poorman, however, was determined en revenge in his own mind, and took Collier over the creek to the house of Charles Johnson, leaving him with Johnson's wife while he went to search of the husband. Having found Johnson, Poorman hold him there was a man with his wife, and that he was taking liberties with her. Johnson immediately went home, in company with Poorman, and found Collier and has wife sitting fogether on a step outside the house. He crew a revolver from his pocket and shot his wife dead on he spot, and then turning to Collier, he shot him down, acuncing him so that his recovery is impossible. Johnson immediately went to Equire Walborn, and gave himelf up. Poorman was arrested at 10 clock in the events, by Capt. Hubly. Poorman, on receiving intimation at he was to be arrested, replied, "I'll go gaping into

C Johnson, to see his (Johnson's) wife Collier went with him, and he and he Mrs. Johnson became engaged in conversation. Poortman went to Johnson and informed him that Collier and his wife were too intimate, which he would discover on going to his house. Johnson flushed with jealousy, started off, taking with him a revolver. He found Collier and his wife sitting together on the steps, when he discharged one barrel at her, killing her immediately, and one at Collier, whom he dangerously wounded. It was a most wilful and cold-blooded murder, though if this version of the affair is correct, Poorman is worse if possibile than Johnson, for resorting to such disbolical means for revenge. The guity wretches have been arrested and committed to the Dauphin County prison for trial. [Columbia (Pa.) Spy, Aug. 37.

A Harmonial Convention was held at Farmington, Ill.

Country prison for trial. [Columbia (Fa.) Spy, Aug. 27.

A HARMONIAL CONVENTION was held at Farmington, Ill.,
on the 20th and 21st inst. Spiritualism was its basis of
operations. We gather from a report in The Peoria Republican that the Gentiles were not particularly edified.

THE EXHIBITION

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Ktil. AMERICAN ART-PORCELAIN AND EARTH-

EN WARES. In a previous notice we called attention to the display of European Porcelain and Pottery. In the United States department is an exhibition of a similar manufacture, which is well worthy of observation by all those who take delight in the progress of American art and skill. This is in the space allotted to the United States Pottery Company of Bennington, Vermont, who display Porcelain, Parian, Lava and Enamel Flint Wares. The articles are not only manufac tured in this country, but the materials from which they are made are of this Continent exclusively. Indeed we have not only no lack of good delft and porcelain material, but a surplus of mineral matters of character very superior to the European minerals, and which have now become an article of export trade to England. Such is our felspar, which is very abundant in the northern New-England States, from which the decomposition, of which the knolin or fine clay, which enters into the composition of China wares, is derived. The European kaolin contains a small trace of iron derived from the mics which the original feltspar always possesses. This metal, when not separated from the powdered mineral, communicates a light tist or cream color to the ware. For white wares the iron has therefore to be removed by chemical washings, which increases the cost of the articles. The felspar from New-Hampshire is remarkably free from mixture with iron, and is therefore well adapted for the manufacture of a white body without any purification The neighborhood of Bennington, Vermont, is one well adapted for the establishment of a pottery manufacture, as there is a considerable deposit of plastic clay, which is met with in large quan-tities, and of great purity, in at least a dozen other places in Vermont. Indeed, there is no State in the Union bettitles, and of great purity, is at least a dozen other places in Vermont. Indeed, there is no State in the Union better adapted for manufacturing porcelain and other earth en wares, containing, as has been stated, all the mineral elements, and also cres of iron and manganese. These, however, in themselves, constitute but a portion of the success of any branch of manufacture, and it is to the autiring industry and skill of Mr. C. W. Fenton that this country is indebted for the catablishment of this art at Bennington. He has labered over thirty years to advance the manufacture, and with great pecuniary expenditure has advanced it to the condition in which it is exhibited in this collection from Bennington. At the sacrifice of time and health he has also succeeded in introducing the manufacture of Parian Ware for which he mas secured a patent; and is enfor which he has secured a patent; and is engaged in extension of porcelain manufacture, which has been followed by other establishments in this country, but by no means to the same satisfactory development as by him. The United States Pottery Company are now creeting a very large manufactory at Bouning ten, which, when completed, will furnish porcelain or parian wares equal to French or English, at a more moderate price, owing to the cheaper cost of the materials the facilities possessed to prepare them, and the supe-rior construction of the kilas, in which an economy of

fuel, with a more steady and clearer heat, is obtained.
To the artist and superintendent of the premises, Mr.
D. W. Clark, the Company owe much of their success
in the beauty and execution of the designs and articles.
The articles exhibited by this Company are of porce
lain and parian ware, lava and enamel that wares. Among
the articles the most prominent is a tile floor, which underlies the whole of the articles, embracing a space of
seven square feet. The tiles are inlaid with variegated seven square reet. The these are many with varieties, the borders displaying the American flag. Upon the center of the floor stands a monument ten feet in hight. The first or lowest section represents the "lava "ware" or variegated stone; the second section their "fint ware;" the third, open columns inclosing a bust of Fenton, the designer of the articles on exhibition: the fourth section crowns the monument and is a Parian female figure presenting the bible to a child on a monu-Around this monument are displayed table and scale

rior construction of the kilos, in which an economy fuel, with a more steady and clearer heat, is obtained

Aron d this monument are displayed table and scale standards, Cerinthian capitals, figures, vases, urns, toilet sets, and a great variety of other specimens in porcelain, plain and inlaid. The pitchers in porcelain are deserving of notice, as a branch of national industry: though not decented beyond a gilt molding, and, therefore, not attractive as china, yet they possess the first elements of good ware—that is, an uniform body without any waving, and of well-nuixed and line materials. It is upon ing, and of well-mixed and line materials. It is men such ware only that ornaments or decoration can suc-ceed, and Mr. Fenton has overcome the great obstacle in the producing of ornamental china, namely—the forma-tion of a ware having the essential properties of good porcelain, density, whiteness and transparency.

The superiority of the Flint Enamel Ware over the English consists in the addition of Silica combined with

Kaclin, or Clay from Vermont, which when in properly adjusted proportions, produces an article possessing great strength, and being perfectly fire proof. Tole-graph insulators in white flux are on exhibition; this material being one of the best electric non conductors that can be found. Various forms of insulators are in the collection. This ware has been employed on the telegraphs in the vicinity of Boston: among mens is a patented form, recommended by Mr. Batch clder, which has a shoulder with a re-entering angle of 5: this angle causes the wind and rain to pass down eard, and prevents the inside of the insulator from being et. This enamel ware comprises a variety of assorted wet. This channel ware comprises a variety of assorted articles, endlosticks, pitchers, spittonss, picture frames, ten-pots, &c. This ware has become a faverite article in New England, and deserves much merit as cottage furniture. The lava ware is a combination of clays from Vermont, New Jersey, &c.: Carolina, composed of sill ca and felspar intermixed with the oxides of iron manganese and cobalt. It is the strongest ware made from pottery materials; the glaze upon this lava ware and up on the flint wore, is chiefly of flint and felspar, and has therefore, to be subjected to such an intense heat to fuse it, as would destroy the glaze upon common crockery. The colors upon the flint ware are produced by different metallic exides applied on the glaze, which latter serves as a medium to float them about upon the surface, while in a state of fusion thus producing the variegated tints.

The Parian ware of this Company is remarkably fine especially in the form of pitchers. They are light in material, of graceful outline and of two tints—one fawn-clored, from the presence of a little oxide of iron, and the other white, from its absence. To us the former appears the more pleasing to the eye. These are made of the flint from Vermont and Massachusetts, the felspar from New Hampshire, and the China clays from Ver-from New Hampshire, and the China clays from Ver-ment and South Carolina. This Company has the credit of first producing Parian ware on this continent. China has been heretolore made in Philadelptin, and also at Green Point. L. I., but the manufacture is now only car-ried on to a small extent, and that in the latter locality. The United States Pottery Company are at present en-arging their works at Bennington owing to the increased or sumption of their wares, where they are fitting up a consumption of their wares, where they are fitting up a main building. 160 feet in length, and giving employment to one hundred operatives, using water power for grinding the materials, and six kilns of an improved construction, for the firing of the wares. With the increased facility of manufacturing which this extension amortal, this market will be supplied with Chim wares of a superior kind, manufactured at home, and which will no doubt rekind, manufactured at home, and which will no doubt re-munerate the Company for the outlay incurred, and add

another to the new manufactures established among Haughwout & Daily have in the gallery of the A can department a very fine collection of decorated Por-celain, among which are some pitchers with saimon colored ground, and lotus leaves—a pretry tailet set; a china set, made for Baron de Longereill, C. W., the labor and design of which occupied many mouths, each article having a separate pattern. There is also a beauarticle. The whole collection reflects credit on the ex-bibitors, who have established the art of decorating china in this city. Haughwort & Dally also exhibit on the lower floor a collection of Cornelius's gas fixtures. Cornelius, of Philadelphia, obtained, in 1851, a prize medal in the London Fair, for the best bronze chandeller. There are very beautiful specimens of these articles here exhibited, one of which is a twenty-one-light gilt gas chandelier, with mermulds of artistic bronze, surmounted by Parian china, and opal glass shades. This is finest thing of its kind in the Palace, not being exby any in the foreign departments. Besides this, there are eight light green bronze candelabras, with dark lacquer-a specimen of a pretty hall lamp, with cupids and masks—brackets in artistic bronze and gold—chimney girandoles—chandelier brackets, with glass of lotus leaf pattern—candelabra and center ornament for flowers pattern—canocasora and center of nament for nowers— solar lamps in black bronze—gill lamps on corinthian capitals, with a peculiar style of ornamentation.

The Works at Greenpoint, L. I., display a collection of china, chiefly door-knobs and other ornaments for doors; they are petty in design and well executed.

In our notice of the Dequerreotype department, some

days since, we emitted to notice the collection of Messrs-Meace Brothers. This was purely an act of insirer trace on our part, that collection having eacaped our attention in the minimize of exhibitors' cases. We haven to remedy this emission by noticing them have. Taken as a whole, the collection of Mr. Meade is fair, there being great variety in the display, and some pictures of meeti. The portrait of Daguerre, in this collection, is the only one of the kind in this country, having been taken by one of the exhibitors when in France, in 1848. Shakspeare's "Seven Ages," are illustrated on as many plates, taken from life. The earlier pictures of this series are better conceived than the later ones, especially those representing the Soldier and the Lover. The Meades have also a number of heads on the largest sized pistes: ate also a number of heads on the largest sized pixtes some Daguerre stypes colored to resemble miniatures of ivery; and what are termed by them Instantaneous Da recty, and what are termed by them Instantante currently best These do not possess any remarkable merit. We perceive in Brady's collection some well selected heads, among which are two of President Pierce and one of Lieut Maury. M. A. Root has a large and

charge of M. Bedini, Apostolic Nuncio to the Brazila. The picture is invoiced at £12,000 sterling.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sig: This day I am in receipt of a letter from Fulton, Wis., mailed 16th inst., six days performing a journey which a man can do in two and one half days. Nowegablets are usually from five to six days from James inc.

Wis.) here
I received this foreneon a newspaper mailed at Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., 17th inst. The gentisman who
mailed it left Watertown the day after making the paper,
and was in New York City on Saturday evening last.
Is there any good reason why Government should take
as long again to carry its mail matter from point to p that
as it takes private individuals to travel the same distances.

New York Aug. 72, 1638.

These delays are what old feggism lives upon. Do you know how much of the old turtle spred was applied to hat one letter, by which it was delayed three and a half days longer than it would take the writer to get over the same ground. No. You don't understand it. We will tell you. After all the no sense of writin; on the letter, on the post bill, on the amount of mails sent, it is then wrapped up and on the wrapper is written-New York-no ir-the word Southern.
"What is that for ?"

"What is that for ?" Bread and butter. To give emosyment to mostly po-litical seavengers, who do dirty work for office seeks as that office holders may give them sincourse places. By a peculiar old fogy arrangement there is a "Distributing "Office" at Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Buff do and Albany respectively, the business of parts beyond, and give them extent breathing spell, lest their rapid journey should be young men, who must eat and won't work, whose business is not to give speed to letters by hastly gathering all such as may be directed New York, and putting them in a bag marked for this City, but they are delayed long enough to strip them of their wrappers, count and examine and compare with the post bill, to ascertain that very important fact that the Postmaster at Fulton did on the 16th day of August, 1853, send from his office one letter upon which the writer had paid the Government charge of three couts "by stamps." This important particular being asser-tained, the letter is ready to be wrapped up again with a new bill and new statement of that important fact that the postage is paid, and that it was "paid by stamps." It is then sent forward for some other "Distributing Office" to distribute again. If it had been placed in the posset of gentlemen who left the same place the day after the instead of in the old turtle's letter bag, it would have

We understand some of the new tools and old fixtures in

the Post Cilice are "down on The Tribune" for our later. ference with "semething we know nothing about." Don's

like the "member of the lower house" who, for the first time in a long session, addressed the Speaker upon the on casion of the passage of "a bill to regulate hogs." He made seme remarks by way of explanation in a manner that did not rult the father of the bill, who tauntingly told

We don't wish to say that Post Office officials are a swinish multitude, but we do say that they are as anti-progressive as those animals, and as unwilling to do anything but mischief and esting, and always at other tolas' experse. Kick them and they grunt. Pull their ears and they squeal. Try to drive them into a little more speed and they back down upon you, and cry "persecution"-"political opposition"—and then thrust their noses again into the crib, and "return to their wallowing in the mire"

tion and delivery of mail matter, and they will have Grambling and backing down will never stop the democra ey of America when once aroused. They are just begin ring to learn the history and nature of the old turtle, and that fire coals upon his back will make him crawl. De-Pend upon it, they will pile them on, and the more he grumbles the more they will burn, until the old fellow mends his pace. The people are dissatisfied that Government should take more than twice as long to transport a etter between given points as it takes for an individual to perform the same journey. In this City, they are dissatis, fied that the Dispatch Post is worse than no post. They are distatisfied that the turtles in Nassau at draw themselve into their shells, and defy those who give them their delly bread, and make no effort to accommodate the people's wants. Nobedy has the least confidence in the tin-box Post-Offices. No one puts a letter into one of these boxes which he desires or expects will reach its destination the same day. The only signs of life the turtles manifest is to snap at The Tvilmer whenever it gives them some uppalatable truths. Well, that is natural-for snapping-tu Let them exap till there is nothing left of them but what remained after the great Kilkenny cat fight.

w, tarties, old and young, big and little, black, green and speckled, listen and we will prove to you that The Tribune is not the only paper that complains of your twomiss-an hour speed, or your provoking, stupid blunders, and malicious, unaccommodating spirif. We give you to-day the following list of complaining papers. We can give you as hig a one every day:

The Memphis Whig, says their subscribers living within

one day of that town do not get their papers till nine

larity and delays of the Western Mail form a subject of much and just complaint. Passengers get through, but no mails, for two or three days together. These failures are a The Philadelphia Daily Register, has a whole column of

bregularities of the Mulls. It says people are tired of complaining of these things. So they are. So they were about eighty years ago, of the irregularities of one John Bull. Finally, after they had borns everything that human rature could bear, they pitched a cargo of the old fellow's tea into Besten Earbor. Can turtles swim! Yes. Then would not hurs them any if the people should pit ato the same big ten pot. For bearance endureth long, but

to get a paper a sixty hours journey.

The Ohio Statesman cannot see how it is, but papers

the Caveland papers complain most bitterly of the old turtle. The Forest City says the failures between there and Buffalo are frequent. The Herald says the new Post, master has put the Post-office in a most inconvenient place, where it accommodates himself and nebody else. When will the people in this democratic country be allowed to

the post-office placed. The Horald says it would libe a diftask to describe the uper confusion which reigns in the Cleveland poet-office. A list of outrages are then give er, that none but a moral christian people would submit to In one case a letter from Buffalo was delayed sixteen days The cause of all the trouble is, the new postmaster is an no empetent, rabid, locofoco editor. When charged with his blunders he says they are not bls, but " mistakes of the "people, as mineteen-tree sticths of all those laid to postmas

We are all interested on this subject, and it is quite above party considerations, and there seems great cause of complaint whichever party are in power."

True, we don't dony it; but was it ever as bad as at this present time. We think not. Some of the turiles snap because The Tribuse has only begun to blow up the Post-Office since this administration came in power. That is not so. We did not, to be sure, fire our big guns at our own friends during a warm contest for power. But we shall use them now until we start the old tortoise from his A correspondent at Adrian writes to The Blade:

a distributing office. It is more convenient for the lazy old turtle, at an office offly miles west of Adrian, to put all his letters in one bundle and direct "Toledo D. P. O. There the letters are distributed and sent back "in good "condition next day" to an office through which they had passed the day before. Can anything be more absurd? Yet this is the duly, hourly practice all over the old tur tle's dominions.

"Ore of two things exist. Too many have been thus employed lacking honesty or qualifications, and I note that trees will hant them in a most ghostly manner if need be easi they reform, or retire and make room for those but lar quantied.

we doubt whether, taken as a class, they present moral benesty scough to reform. The only hope is in the Press. The Concennati Gazette has the following sensible remarks spor this subject. After alluding to what The Telbune

The Constituent Gazette has the following sensible remarks upon this subject. After alluding to what The Tellume has done for the cause, it says:

"We think the publication of these Post Office delinguencies is calculated to do good, and hope that every one will be made public and forest upon the attention of Post-Masters, notil as have a reform. It is time that the present system was done away with, if its present fruits are the best we are to expect. By calling attention to the actual working of the present system, and by the publication of every act of gross delinquency as it is discovered the public describation of the reform or abolition of our present system. While our less office Pepper ment is conducted on the present plazar would be reformed before to look for any better, results than we new of present of look for any better, results than we new of present down to the occupant of the patient Post Office in his sift, is supported on any better, if any other, than political condessation. A post muster not have one of the next we headed in the neighborhood, and not because the Department was anxious to make the Post Office understood of the medical political condessation of make the Post Office understood of the public convenience. If the mails were publicable to the public convenience. If the mails were publicable and responsible Expects Conditions, who can doubt that they would be far more punctually and regularly delivered, and at far less expense, than they are new, by Postmanter-Georgea Campabel and his equal of the present of the public convenience. If the mails were publicable to the new of the present error of the new of the own when they would be far more punctually and regularly delivered, and at far less expense, than they are new, by Postmanter-Georgea Campabel and his equal of the foreign of the mails continues and no prospect of the provenent appears. Could not Young America. If he oan without multiplying his difficulties by gone in the own without multiplying his difficulties.

even Mexico, if he can without multiplying his difficul-to by going to war with him, and devote itself to the im-tovement to our mail service. If The Kenton (Obio) Republican says the mail in that viol

nity is-

"Conly three days traveling forty miles. We should not neutron there justs were not similar failures of daily, may bearly excurrence. The locofocus said if Piercs was else the there would be an improvement, and what is the result! The most perfect confusion !"

There never will be an improvement, while the Post-

fiffice is a political machine, let which party will be in power. A Postmaster or Agent who understands and does his cuty, and gives antisfiction to the people who need his services, should never be removed to give place to a fillow whose only qualification is that of being able to bray oud for "our party."

The Cronna Citizen says:

The Crosse Citizen says:

"There is no improvement in the delivery of the mails yet. Our Southern mail daily goes up to the Lake shore to take an airing, and returns next day. There would seem no excuse for this, and blame must rest somewhere. Are the neal agents on the cars so stupid that they can't assert the mail for the different points on the road. If so, the scoper they are dismissed the better. It is too providing, the way things are now, and we shall not cease to can plain until the evil is remedied.

Then make up thy mind friend for a long complaining.

The "stupidity" is not confined to Ohio. Here is a pea from Minesota, from The La Crosse Democrat.

A letter moded at La Crosse for St Paul must first go less river by over one or two days, and then after having een ca the way some week or ten days, pass La Crosse the place it started from, opriver to be destination. This the place it started from, upriver to us destnation. This is correctors? Who is in fault? It is so with every town between Galera and St Paul. The Dubuque Herald, speaking upon the same subject,

A letter mailed at La Crosse for St. Paul, is sent down to

Gale is to be then put on its way for its destination. Could a u or unaccommodating system be conceived than this!

Look at it again. La Crosse is more than halfway between Golera and St. Paul. Yet a letter destined for St. Paul. In Crosse must be taken to Galena and thence sen St. Paul passing by La Crosse, where it was first mailed its way to its destination. All the River towns below a Crosse including even Dubuque, are subjected to the a Crosse including even Dubuque, are subjected to the no cutrage ous treatment, and it raught we know to the atrary, a me of the towns above may be as badly off. This is easily explained. Galena is a distributing office

and the Postmaster makes five per cent upon all the lat-ters which pass through his office. It is no matter that the people suffer. He is a good Democrat-was very active fore the election, and must have his reward. The Chronicle, Peru, Itl., says:

"It is not uncommon for the Peeria mail to tarry at this Peat-Office from one to three days."

The Henry (II.) Courier complains that they

"Have they received no mail from the wouth this weeke and only one mail from the east, which arrived last Mon"

The St Lewis Intelligencer is

"the typed with compliants from all quarters of the in-regularity of the mails. We have from the west, the north and the south, that in repeated instances our daily paper rails to reach subscribers until days after it's due, and that two, three and four days' issues are frequently received at

\* Unless there is a reform in the management of cur Post Office Department, there will be a sectous—possibly— successfus flort made in Congress to abolish it. It will be given over as incurable. The dryrot, or whatever be the discase which affects it, is chronic. It began its course twictly years ago, and seems to have increased in violence and name ty ever aimes. When Judge McLean had it is charge, it had a prefix sound constitution, but under such success the Barryo of Jackson's time and the Campbells and the Campbells and the control of our own, belooking in fact nearly all the intermediate

of our own, it cluding in fact nearly all the intermediates in fills incress who have taken it in hand, it has been, as it new is, a poor, languishing minerable body; growing indeed weaker alt grows elder. Now, say the radical retermers. Away with this nuisance. Jour papers and letters solden or never come according to promise. Failting contractors are never published. Our money is never safe in the made. Seldom is a mail robber punished, or "ever detected. Let the Government quit its claim upon "controlling the correspondence of the country. Private "prisms and parties can do our paper and letter carrying "cheater, before and every way more satisfactionly than our "Government." So talk the radical reformers. If what they say is true, is not Government! If what they say is true, is not Government for the share to do that mail service better and cheaper than networks; and if its administrators knew their duty, or knowing it were willing to do their duty, this mail service could be performed by them in a way to hush the mouth of complaint. In this branch of the public service, and indeed in almost every other, all the movements of Government are marked by an indeeding, cardessness and general inefficiency, which disgrave our ralors, and reflect disgrave on the country."

The St. Lewes Resubblican ways good naturedly that the The St Louis Republican says good naturedly that the

Eastern mails are received there about semi-occasionally. A late Baltimore paper says: "Four New-Orleans mails are now due, none having

been received since Tuesday.

"Agen: One of the back mails from New Orleans—the latest did—arrived here this morning, leaving three still

The New-Orleans Bulletin of the 11th says:

The failure of the mail yesterday was complete. We received nothing in the way of exchanges save the Mobile and a Florida paper. The great Eastern mail fails about three times a week. It seems to us this is inexcus-

The Mobile Advertiser, 11th inst., says: "We were yesterday favored with a large parcel of news-papers, but on opening them they proved to be the frag-mentary remains of mails due on Friday and Saturday, which had been left on the way." The Louisville Courier, of August 17th, says:

The Clies to Journal, July 96th, says

"We received yesterday morning, by private hands. New York papers of contactery task, within decrea he to occurary course of the mail, will not reach the Post-Office in this city until this a termoon. It will be seen, therefore, orcizary course of the mail, will not reach the Post-Office in this city until this a termoon. It will be seen therefore that it takes mail matter, conveyed by contrast, just two days longer to puss from New-York here then if brought by private hands."

Then you had bet er employ private hands to carry all your mail matters. Suppose we get up a modal to press at to these a sift mail carriers, commendatory of their speed, safety and efficiency. We suggest for a design a turtle seated in a wheelbarr w, with a teakett a for a locomotive

The Albany State Regular says that mail matter from thence to offices north o' Troy is not sent till noon, and that it lies over till next morning. Four miles a day. Pretty

good erswling. The Buffalo Rough Notes don't get Cleveland papers un til twelve hours after passengers who left the same day

bave arrived. The Germantown (Pa) Tel graph says letters are six

days from Nisgara Falls to that place. That is easily accounted for. There are four distributing Post Offices in

counted for. There are four distributing Post-Offices in the way.

The Philadelphia Register, Aug. 22, says:

"We have received during the last two weeks but three Detroit papers. Our Louisville archanges come to hand about three times a week. On the Sh inst. a day memorable for the readering up of delinquest exchanges, four back mails from New Orleans, and three Milwaukee and Chicago mails, came to hand. We received the other day Commant papers of the 3d fest, and 20th uit, simultaneously. St. Louis papers generally come in pairs, when the geome at all. And so on tothe end of the chapter. We do not here trention the daily complaints received from country subscribers, of the irregularity, or total failure in the receipt of their papers, mailed regularly to them at this effice. We are resigned to fate; con out to look over anted-luvian periodicals, and out out paragraphs respectable only from their age. But there is a sad inconsistency in calling such things news. A friend at our elbow suggests but size your windle, Eng. of sleepy memory, was long a missing male. True, and we doubt not that were he living now he would be just sleepy-headed enough for the sorvice of Perimaster Campbell."

A correspondent of The Journal, at Percyaburgh, Ohio

A correspondent of The Journal, at Porcysburgh, Ohio

complains of receiving letters directed to him at "Porrys" burgh, Ohio," all of them mailed at and bearing the stamp of the Toledo Post Office, sent from there to New Yerk, and from there sent back to their proper destination He adds: "And this is no uncommon occurrence." The Westeball Chronicle tells of one of the Istely ap

Recaville. The captain kindly corrected his geography.

Recaville is three miles inland. "It is such stapidity "as this which the Department has foisted into the ser floor.

to burn in the street, for which nobody calls the viliains to The Lyons Whig says the mail for that office is thrown of the train at full speed, wi hout any regard to where it falts or whether it is ever found. Letters and papers often

The Poughteepole Engle is not quite satisfied :

"A subscriber at Croscont, Stratage County, writes that he has not received The Engle in five weeks, and another at Horse liveds, in Chenaugo County, reports that he has also been without The Engle for four weeks. Both papers have been regularly mailed here, and the routes they should take are perfectly plain." The Vermont Statesman says: "It now takes four days for a person either side of Bel

"It now takes four days for a person either side of Bellows Falls to write to any place on the other side and get an answer. All mail matter passing Bellows Falls, either down or up, must lay over at that place one day. A letter is two days going from Westminster to Charlestowa, less than twenty miles, by railroad, though two trains run between them daily. Tois inconvenience extends to all places corth and south of Bellows Falls, and it is productive of very great injury especially to the people of this Sixte, who have ousiness correspondence on the line of the road. There are three mail agents running from New Haven to Bellows Falls, arriving there at night. The agents now atop at Bellows Falls and the mail on continues on to Springfield empty, and returns empty in the morning."

What fer I To let the turtles have a chance to crawle.

What fer? To let the tuttles have a chance to crawl into a good soft bed and sleep all night. The people can wait. They have to wait just such motions as these all

The Democratic Clarion, Skowhegan, Ma, informs the

searched every morning to see what precious piece of long eared s'upidity or scoundrelism is exposed. Such as this: "We received a letter Tuesday, from a subscriber in New York, directing his paper to be discontinued, because he could not get it; the answer at the Post Office being uniformly that there was none for him; we have had two others of the same kind; we know that the papers were regularly placed in the Post-Office in this city. We received itsely an official letter from the New York Post Office in Spreadow. an efficial letter from the New York Post Unice, instraing us that a paper directed to one of our subscribers was not taken from the office, "reason, refused." It was dispositioned, and at about the same time we heard from the subscriber, our plaining that his paper had not been received for a long time. He has a box in the Post Office, and the paper had not been received for a long time. an efficial letter from the New York Post Office, inform

tong time. He has a box in the Post Office, and the papers were not put into it. We received a similar notice informing us that another paper directed to one of our subsorthers was not taken out, "receive, refused". We knew that the subscriber had a box, and we knew that he would not refuse The Journal, and so we continued it, and have not heard from it since. We have lost within the hast month a dozen attheribers, men who are as anxious to get The Journal as we are to send it to them, and who have stopped their papers only on account of the irregularity of the mails, and the neglect of the Post Office. We have not received more than half our New York exchanges this week. The department was never before in such a wretched condition."

The lower State Gazette, (Democratic organ) of Bur-

Ho do we. We don't care what way, if it should be by a general acknowledgement on the part of all the Democratic organs that the whole Post Office Department is the most efficient and worst managed Department on earth.

The editor of The Troy Whig writes to us to inquire if

it is a fact that we do not get The Whig on the same day it is printed. Fact, neighbor. He says it is put into the Post-Office at 6 o'clock in the morning; a train leaves of and at other hours through the day. Very true, and you it is not very singular that it takes 26 hours to reach here.

writes us as follows:

"This evening makes the ninth failure of The Tribune within the last four weeks to arrive here in proper time, aj or 6 o'clock—white Dewey has it, unless mail and express cars break up and kill half a dozen or so. Whether this is the fault of the 'rascally Postmasters' or of the Central monopely' nobody here can tell. Every man of good sense wants The Tribune upon his tea table—as the most fasticious gets the worth of his money out of it, and a little more besides. Keep blowing up the Old Fogy concernanti the Office can compete with private enterprise, or be-

Office can compete with private enter; holished altegether."
A l'utafield sufferer writes us:

We have several other letters on hand, and many other complaints of papers all over the country, but we are ac-tually fired out with the labor of exposing the old turtle to the view of a long-suffering, sorely-tried, remarkably patient people.

To the Fellor of The N. Y. Tribone.

To the Fetter of The N. Y. Probose.

Six: Will you please request the acting Committe of the "Whole World's Temperance Convention" give notice through the columns of The Tribuse when Delegates can be accommodated with board, and a confortable home, without being crowded into the hotels? It is presumed that all the advocates of a Maine Law won prefer staying where Liquor is not sold. Your early after the tion to this matter will oblige many of your readers where the sold in the Eural Districts and are auxious to attend the Convention.

Yours, truly,

During this week the cases of deaths reported for causes tabagem number 74. At least 63 of those were yellow fever deaths, which added to the total above would give 1,363 deaths by yellow fever for the week unding at 6 A.M. on the 20th fast.
The mortality for the week previous to the above was as

follows: Interments for the twenty four hours and ag at 8 A.M., on Total, Yellow

The unknown cases were 54 in number. Of them at least 40 were deaths by yollow fever making the 13th inst., 1,308. The returns for the week previous to the one just referred

to were as follows: Interments for the twenty-four hours suding at S.A. M. on Total, Yellow Fev. Funday, July 31. 197

Blooday, August 1. 142

You slay, Aug 2. 155

gafolicwe:
Tesk ending at 6 A M. on Total.
Beturfay, Aug. 6. 1,194
Beturfay, Aug. 5. 4,694
Beturfay, Aug. 52. 1,094 1,306

much longer, for there must be so returns, and compari-left to undergo its power. We follow out the same form of returns, and compari-sons between them, for the reports from the Charity II as-pital. These are made up to midnight of each day. Our weakly report consequently ends at midnight on Friday.

the 19th test.

Report of the Hespital for the twenty-four hours ending at mid-night on. Admissions. Deaths. Yel. Forer. bunday, Aug. 14.
Monday, Aug. 15.
Tureday, Aug. 16.
Vadersany, Aug. 17.
Thureday, Aug. 18.
Friday, Aug. 19.

The report of the week previous, ending on the 12th inst, gave but admissions, test ceaths and 106 by yellow fever.
For the week ending on the 5th inst, the admissions were 543, the deaths 304, and those by yellow fever 226.
The totals of the Hespital reports for the three weeks ending at michight on Friday, the 12th inst, are as follows:

Admissions. Destina Yellow Fever. 

pared with those of the city exclusively; are for the last three weeks, as follows: Total Dotths. Yellow Fever

City, Hospital, City Hospital . 016 (100 ... 609 507 ... 1012 202 ... 1042 200 ... 1202 272 ... 1121 244 The Howard Association, having received ample funds from the concross people of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphe, Washington, Savannah, Baton Rouge, Natches, and various parties in and near this State, are opening four new infirmatics for the indigent sick, and one especially designed for convalences. It also Rouge has also said a deputation of her discuss to a sixt the Howard Association in waiting on the sick. This is indeed an act of benevo-leave that the Good Samarlina might conv.

fired and tar bu ned as an experiment to puricy the

Althoughere.

Many orderions being made to the firing of cannon as Many orderions being made to the firing of cannon as Many order, and he yesterday issued a notification to the effect that coal tar will be placed at accessible points throughout the city, and all persons are requested to get as much of it as they with and burn it in their yards and about their premises merning and evening.

Visit to the Infirmaries, Asylums, &c., [From the New Orleans Daily Boils, August 21.]

A friend of ours, accompanied by the Mayor, paid a visit of inspection to these several institutions on Thursday.

From his relation of what he witnessed, we are enabled to present the following: The first establishment visited was the lefermary No. 1. Heyerst, near the Work-house. Mr. C. B. Loster is the Superiodenday of this institution.

present the following: The first establishment visited was the I-firmary No. I Hoviast, near the Work-house. Mr. C. H. Lyster is the Superintendent of this institution, and a most attentive and incefatingable officer be in. He is ever ready, right and day, to look to his charges. He has scare by enjoyed two consecutive hours of uninterrapted sleep any might since the epidemic has been raging. Such faithfollows will meet with its reward. Dr. Porter, the house physician, is not less devoted to his arduous duries. The infimary is altogether too crowded. The building is not well adapted to the purpose for which it is now used. It is backly vibritiated. The patients sleep on banks, between which, there is barely sufficient room to silow a person to pass to administer the necessary medicines. The place is apet scrupitously clean, and the most kind and lender attention is paid to the sick.

This infirmary was opened on the lat of August, since which there have been somitted (some in a dying condition) 942; the number of deaths have been so; discharged, 67; remaining under treatment, 25. Of this number 14 were natives of Ireland. Germany 50, English 8, Sootch 11, Americans 14, the balance French.

Rofimary No. 2, futnerly known as the Globe Ball Room was opened for a hospital on Tuesday last. Mr. W. I. Robinson is the Superintendent, and Drs. Tricon and Le Mat house physicians, assisted by Dr. H. Martin. The rooms are large, light and exceedingly well ventil tood, and the location could excreely be better. The small rooms argining the large room are used by the surses, clerks, etc. All persons who are deemed past recovery, are removed into a smaller spartineat. When our friend was there, there All persons who are commed past recovery, are removed into a smaller apartment. When our friend was there, there were seven in the roun, one of whom died in his presence. were seven in the rolm, one of whom died in his presence. We think this a most humar and proper arrangement, for we have been discharged from the hospital that the most appalling thing to them was witnessing the throes and accopy of the dying around them. There have been in the few days this ludinary has been opened, 78 acmissions, 8 deaths and 5 discharged. Of these, 34 are natives of Gormany, 18 of Ireland, 19 of France, 3 of Italy, 1 of Poland, and 2 of the State of Ohio. One of the patients here, who died of black vomit, named R. Martin, had resided in the City for musteen years without leaving it once; and another had been here diffeen years.

years.

Infirmary No. 3, situated in the Third District, is under the charge of Rev. C. W. Whithall and Mr. Vandergrif. An accinional building having been obtained in order to relieve the very crowded condition of the parent infirmary. The parients are generally doing well. Since Aug. 1, 207 have been samilition, of whom two thirds were decreased, the teature French and Irish. Not an American has applied for admission as yet.

Infirmary No. 4, in the Fourth District, under the medi-

plied for admission as yet.

Informary No. 4, in the Fourth District, under the medical charge of Dr. Wrom. As the books here are very imperfectly kept, it seems impossible to get a very reliable account of the deaths and discharges. There have been 27 admissions, rearis all Germans. They report 73 deaths 141 discharges, and 60 remaining under treatment.

In the rear of the hospital in apartments devoted as a temporary seylum for condition, there were forty seven, whose parents had died from yellow fever. The anylom in Julia et. was next whited. In this there are about nimety. whose parents and Gred from yellow lever. The asylons in Julia at was next visited. In this there are about ninet seven children. Many of the poor little things were vailly crying for their mothers. All these orphans, we under stand, will be taken charge of by the Society of St. Viscent ce Paul, and the city reliaved of the expense of the cate and support. The Board of Health have established all these saylons.

Mayor Crossman is indefuligable in his attentions:

these institutions. He sits them regularly, twice a day, and has six aya a w of hindness and encouragement for the sick and the o phan.

Concert for the Relief of the New-Orleans Sor

CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE NEW-OBLEANS SUFFERENS—We are gratified to announce that the sun of Sec 20 was realized at the concert generously given by Mr. DEMISTER, at Congress Hall list evening in aid of the sufferers at New Orleans. This act of benevolence on the part of Mr. DEMISTER, will long be remembered by the admirers of this distinguished vocalist and all who have hearts to feel for human suffering. The money, with some forty dollars from individual contributors, has been handed over to G. M. Davison, Treasurer for the cocason, to be remitted through the proper channel for the object for which it is contributed. [Saratega Republican.

[By Telegraph]

The Epidemic at New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Satarday, Aug. E. 183.

The New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are received.

nus. esman is indefatigable in his attentions to

Among the lists of recent deaths we notice the names of Thomas H. Steers, Walter Cummings, Mrs. Eliza Campbell, Matthew Farrelly, George W. Osborne, James Kennedy,

New-Orleans papers of Monday have been received.

NOT DEAD—NEW-ORLEADS, Friday, Aug. 26.—Please publish that H. Frankee has recovered from the yellow fever. He is not dead, as reported to his friends. H. FRANKEE.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Mr. Hanwoon, a contractor, was put on the stand and

Mr. McGourgey, an examining Clerk in the Auditor's

Office, was called to testify to the accuracy of certain documents which were put in as evidence.

Mr. Brady, a former Superintendent and practical contractor, was then called and examined with reference

up in a were a ster it is their. Six limits sign the revolu-tenary branch of the business was six and a half months behind hand. [Washington News, 27th.] The African Squadron.—Advices have been received in Washington from Commodore Isaac Mayo, who is in command of our African Squadron. He writes from Port Prays on the "lat of July, with his flag sitp, the Constitu-

Prays on the 21st of July, with his flag slip, the Constitu-tion, and was then about to proceed on a cruise upon the slave coast for four or five months. The Marion and the Perry had gone to Madeira, to enable their officers and crews to recruit from the debilitating effects of a recent long cruise off the coast. These vessels were also to start back for the coast (slave) as soon as possible. The Com-modore is said to write that all in the Squadron are quite as well as could be expected. [Washington News, 27. BOUNTY LAND QUESTION SETTIND—The Secretary of the Interior, to whom the question was submitted by the Commission of Pensiens, has decided that the war between the United States and Mexico terminated on the 30th of May, 1848, when the ratified treaty of peace was exchanged between the two countries. Therefore, those persons who

THE MUNDER AT PORTSMOUTH -A shocking murder

cell up. Poorman was arrested at 10 o'check in the evening, by Capt. Hubly. Poorman, on receiving intimation that he was to be arrested, replied, "Fill go gaping into "Electricy first." He was only taken by the boldness of flubly, who pointing his pisted to the breast of the villiain aid. 'It you don't successful by the boldness of flubly, who pointing his pisted to the breast of the villiain aid. 'It you don't successful by the boldness of flubly, who pend successful by the successful by the don't he was arrested and sent with Johnson, in the night line, to Harrisburg, where they were both committed for trial.

Hourisia Mukder —Different versions are given of the horible murder that took place at Portsmouth, Daughin Co., on Sanday night last. The latest account of the affair is that a man named John Poorman, had a difficulty with a coptain of a canal bout named Collier. The former not tather the worst of it, and determined to have revenge, the subsequently invited Collier to visit the house of Char. C Johnson, to see his (Johnson's) wife. Collier won't with him, and he and he Mrs. Johnson became engaged in con-

respectible collection new on view, among which ar many specimens of his Crayon Duguerreotypes. The splendid Mosaic copy of Guercino's picture of "St. John," exhibited at the London Exhibition, was opened last week, and found to be safe. This rare work of art is the contribution of the Pope, and was executed at the Mosaic manufactory at the Vatican and sent on in

Steam was let on to the engines Saturday afternoon, The number of visitors admitted on Saturday was 6,347.

THE GREAT LAND TURTLE.

Yes, a very good reason. A bread and butter reason.

field easy. To give bread and butter to a Clark to the Distributing Office at Chicago," where you. " there took its first night's rest.

Bread and butter. To give employment to needy po respectively, the business of which is to pick no all letters

And this intolerable old fogy, slow turn a state of things, must not be disturbed, because it has been a long time in use, and because any disturbing of the system would send some scores of hungry officials to growing own to gettheir

know every track that the old tortle ever made.

No far as regards the Post Office and its officials, we are

hom he knew nothing about bogs. "Don't 17 1 think I should, for I was brought up among

It is no party movement. It is a movement of the noncle—the whole country demands reform in the transports

days old.

The Times and Sentinel, Columbus, Ga., says the irregu-

The Sanducky, O . Register says it takes five to nine days

don't come and go regularly.

The Cleveland papers complain most bitterly of the old

"We received on yesterday a copy of the Memphis
"Witz, with other documents, mailed to us on the sta of
June by our reporter who was in attendance upon the
Commercial Convention." elect their own postmasters, and say where they will have

The Toledo Blade says:

"Last year hardly a day passed but what our letters from the West many of them passed us, going to your city, and returned it good condition next day."

This is one of the beauties of the system. Toledo is

Speaking of various depredations and losses, the above

"Few die-none resign." They will never retire, and

pointed "Route Agents" who half over the mail for a which leads to the frequent mail failures at the North."

At the South they stop mails to hunt for Abelition papers

"On the evening of the last day of the Extra Sassion of the Legislature, a letter was mailed to us from Albany, and elthough we are on the direct central route, and matter mailed to us from Albany cannot properly be stopped or charged until it reaches us, yet we have not received it to

over the country.

The Doily Whig, Troy, N. Y., says that evening malls from the West take lodgings at Schenestady. A letter mailed Auburn, Aug. 18, had not reached Troy on the

The Democratic Clarion, Skowingan, Ma, informs the Pearlmaster at Weterville, or Augusta, or both of them that the citizena of Skowingan would prefer to have their papers and letters sent direct to this place, instead of being sent to Banger and then to Moose head Like. The Maine Fermer, Gospat Banner and New York Tellane, are frequently brought to this place by the Like stage.

The Journal, Providence, R. I., makes the following di. rect charge, which we publish for the especial benefit or Nassau st. Old Fogyism, for fear they might not see it in that We know they will in The Telbune, for it is

The Joura State Gazette, (Democratio organ) of Bur-

puton, is out of temper; he says: ington, is out of temper; he says:

"Our Illinous and lows exchanges come to us loaded with complaints about the irregularity of the mails. There is evidently something wrong in this department of affairs—the question is where. It must be either in the distributing offices or on the part of the mail carriers; and we are inclined to think it is the latter.

"at this place the mail service is regular only in its irregularity; it is performed with beautiful uncertainty, and as it were by chonce. Our it, Louis and Dabuque cally exchanges generally come to us two or three together, and then internut for the same number of days; and for the last week we have had only one Eastern paper mail from beyond Peoras. We wish the Department at Washington would give us a good mail agent, or enforce regularity in some other way."

Be do we. We don't care what way, if it should be by a

A correspondent at Rochester, under date of Aug. 18, writes us as follows:

"On Wednesday, Aug. 10, a letter was mailed in N. Re-toloth, Mass, and reached Pittsfield, Mass, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, only six doys. I traveled the same distance by railread in 12 hours."

WHOLE WORLD'S CONVENTION.